



ALEXANDRIA:

MONDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 15, 1860.

Benjamin Johnson Barbour, esq., was recently invited to address the Bell and Everett Club of Norfolk, but other engagements preventing his acceptance, he has written a letter which contains some of the strongest and most convincing appeals to the minds of the people on the vital questions which are agitating the country that we have met with. It is, as we had a right to expect it would be, coming from such a source, in favor of the Union, and in favor of Bell and Everett. In reference to the matter of Disunion, Mr. Barbour says, "whatever may be the course of others, the path of Virginia is plain, her duty is clear. Her welfare, happiness and safety are indissolubly bound up in the Union. She is just entering upon a new career, along which are scattered wealth and honor, and national usefulness. Her railroads are approaching completion—we hope to see her canal accomplished, with no other regret than that it is effected by foreign hands.—Of what avail will be these avenues in case of a dissolution of the Union? Will they not seek in vain the trade and travel of unfriendly, if not hostile States? If she desires the continuance of the system of slavery she must perceive that it is safer in the Union than out of it. We should be blind to all the evidences around us if we failed to observe that the dissolution of the Union would be the signal for the re-opening of the African slave trade in the cotton States, whose efforts would be directed towards keeping Virginia as a frontier slave State, and to depreciate the value of her servants to the cost of those imported. The inevitable effect upon Virginia would be to destroy at once all the two-thirds of her present slave property, and she would soon be forced to choose between her slaves to a section or of sacrificing the miserable alternatives of surrendering them to another."

Mr. B. concludes his able and patriotic letter, as follows:—"The election of Bell and Everett would go far towards disbanding the disorganizers and agitators of the country.—It would teach the aspirants of every section that extravagance of opinion or action is not the surest passport to profit or honor. It would rouse us all to a higher conception of our duty and destiny if it were made manifest that no man North or South, East or West, could command the confidence of the nation who did not hail and defend the Union as at once the temple and the fortress of our rights and of our liberties."

The Baltimore American takes the right view of the political matters at this crisis. It says: "He who shrinks from the contest because the odds are against him, or because the approaching enemy has been victorious in small skirmishes at the outposts, is no true warrior. The Keystone State has just given a tremendous vote for a Republican gubernatorial candidate. What of it? We have always counted the State safe for Lincoln. Ohio has proved that she will cast her vote the same way next month, but we have expected nothing better of her. It will do Mr. Lincoln no good if he loses New York, where the fusion of his enemies is cordial and complete. Four years ago New York gave a majority of over forty-four thousand against Fremont, who had the largest vote of any man in the Union. In 1858 the combined Republican and Abolition vote at the Governor's election was nearly forty thousand below the Democratic and American though the Republican nominee had a plurality."

Let the friends of the Union, the Constitution, and the Laws, not be discouraged, or discouraged. Let them work with a will everywhere. The battle is not yet over, and the contest is not yet decided, and a glorious triumph may yet give us peace and harmony."

Hon. R. M. T. HUNTER, in a late speech at Charlottesville, (Va.) gave a review of political affairs, from which the following extract is quoted, giving a singularly faithful picture of that change in the course of politics which has called the Republican party into being:—"When first I entered the Federal Councils, which was at the commencement of Mr. Van Buren's administration, the moral and political status of the slavery question was very different from what it now is. Then the Southern men themselves, with but few exceptions, admitted slavery to be a moral evil, and palliated and excused it upon the plea of necessity. Then there were few men of any party to be found in the non-slaveholding States who did not maintain both the constitutional and expediency of the anti-slavery resolution, now generally known as the Wilmot proviso. Had any man at that day ventured the prediction that the Missouri restriction would ever be repealed, he would have been deemed a visionary and theorist of the wildest sort. What a revolution have we not witnessed in all this! The discussion and the contest on the slavery question have gone on ever since, so as to absorb almost entirely the American mind. In many respects the results of that discussion have not been adverse to us."

The pertinacious efforts to represent Bell and Everett as Abolitionists! on the part of some of the Democracy, have provoked a comparison of their records with those of several of the "loved and honored" chiefs, head men, and leaders of the Democratic party generally, and the Breckinridge wing of the party particularly. The Anti-Slavery sentiments of C. J. Faulkner, Caleb Cushing, and others, were never any impediment in their way in the ranks of the Democracy, and never prevented them from receiving the support of those who are so dreadfully exercised at the Abolitionism of John Bell and Edward Everett. It is only when a man is a Whig, or opposed to the Democracy, that he becomes "unsound" on the slavery question!! The game is too transparent to have effect with intelligent men.

The Duke of Newcastle says that the Prince of Wales has been most honorably received every where in this country, that he has met with nothing but courtesy and kindness, and the respect and good feeling of the people towards him, are justly appreciated and gratefully acknowledged.

The Southern Democracy will have to give up Pennsylvania, as irretrievably lost to them—on a matter of national principle. It is now admitted, apparently on all sides, that whatever else the recent Pennsylvania election has decided, it has certainly settled one thing; and that is, that Pennsylvania is for a protective tariff, in favor of her manufacturers and mechanics. This is a cardinal principle with the Southern Democracy. They are, out and out, opposed to any such tariff—they have been taught to repudiate, to reject, to scorn it; to denounce it as a "Federal heresy," and to ostracize and anathematize all its aiders and abettors. Pennsylvania, therefore, (the slavery matter out of the question altogether) has formally seceded from the Southern Democratic party.

Wm. Prescott Smith, Master of Transportation on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, who accompanied the Governors of Maryland and Virginia, and President Garrett, on their visit over the Road, met with a mishap in attempting to get off the train at Harper's Ferry, Va. In jumping, his foot struck the sharp rim of the car wheel, the blow cutting open the foot, and injuring several of the toes so much as to require amputation at the first joint, which operation was performed at the Ferry. He will be able to resume his duties in a few days.

Mr. Alexander Rives, in a late speech, in Lynchburg, said that Mr. Willoughby Newton in his speech in the Charlottesville Convention, affirmed that "the Constitution," "was already repealed, effete and incapable of maintaining our rights—that the popular mind should be familiarized with the thought of separation, and that it should be directed to the glorious position Virginia would occupy if the Union were destroyed." Much more than this was uttered by the "retired political philosopher," and hailed amid cries of "go on," with rapturous applause.

We see in the newspapers reported movements of Banks, in various parts of the country, in reference to future contingencies connected with political offices, and especially in reference to threats made about dissolving the Union, and breaking up the government. It is an evil sign—and their movements are to be regretted. It shows, however, how trade and business can be disturbed, even from what is for the present but talk—and which we hope and believe will never be realized.

The "Tenth Legion" resounds with (metaphorically) the "din of arms"—speakers appear on every stump—and the notices for "meetings" are beyond calculation, almost. Yancey has spoken, and Bots has spoken, and many other orators of local fame have addressed the people. The Rockingham Register says that Yancey, in his speech, regarded the election of Lincoln as an actual dissolution of the Union as it now exists.

The Grand Trunk Rail Road, is in difficulties, more ways than one. It is financially used up—but still there is more freight sent to it for transportation than it can conveniently accommodate. All the Northern and Western Rail Roads are said to be doing an immense freighting business. Produce is transported in large quantities.

Several burglaries attempts were made in Baltimore last week. In one case, the robbers broke into Mr. Nicklas's jewelry store, and were plundering it, when they were heard, pursued, and fired at, and one of them, it was supposed, was badly wounded.

The New York papers are filled with details of the brilliant reception given to the Prince of Wales in New York city, on Thursday last. The military procession must have been a very imposing spectacle.

Col. Baldwin, of Staunton, is rousing the people in every place, in Virginia, where he delivers his great speech. He is justly considered one of the most effective, if not the ablest Whig speaker, in Virginia.

The Valley Star at Lexington, Va., says that the Democrats of Rockbridge recognize in Douglas's declarations against Secession and Disunion, "a smack of Old Hickory"—and that it pleases them.

The Ohio river at Parkersburg, the terminus of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, is ten feet deeper and rising. Boatmen consider navigation resumed for the season.—Steamers are up for all landings below.

The Baltimore papers say that business is prosperous and brisk in Baltimore, especially in the Wholesale Grocery and Dry Goods trade.

We have received the October number of the American Journal of the Medical Science, published at Philadelphia; Also, an Essay on Vital Statistics, or the laws of organic life popularly explained, by Prof. Colston. The American Medical Journal is one of the ablest periodicals devoted to medical and surgical subjects issued either in this country or in Europe.

THE FEDERAL CONVENTION.—The infidels for two days have been holding a convention in this city, in which they have given utterance to the most revolting and horrible blasphemies. Let no one at a distance, who is ignorant of our population, hold New York responsible for this. It has not produced the infidels and the atheists who have figured at the Assembly Rooms, any more than it has produced the abolitionists who—coming from New England and the Northwest, peopled by New England—hold their anniversary here, because it is the Empire City of the Union, because it has the largest population, and because the leading newspapers of the country are published in it, and will give circulation to their sentiments. Here the infidels hope, among so many inhabitants, to obtain a large audience, and, moreover, whatever is done in New York is sent abroad on the wings of its press.—N. Y. Herald.

THE "FORLORN HOPE."—There is no hope remaining for the defeat of Lincoln but New York, and New York is a forlorn hope. The truly brave and patriotic, however, never surrender while there is even a forlorn hope. Let the various party elements concerned in our Union electoral ticket set to work now as if the immediate issue of the salvation of the country were in their hands. At all events, New York is the forlorn hope. The enemy is strongly entrenched, and if he is to be driven out no time must be lost in closing up the Union lines around him for the final assault.—New York Herald.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

"To show the very age and body of the times."

At Philadelphia, Oct. 12, quite a scene occurred between Mr. Presbury, proprietor of the Girard House, and James Edwards, one of the owners of that property. The lie passed between them, when Mr. Edwards struck Presbury in the face with a cane, drawing blood. Mr. Presbury then drew a pistol and fired two shots, neither of which took effect except in the foot of a bystander. Mr. Edwards then struck Mr. Presbury with his fist. The parties were finally separated.—The difficulty grows out of a litigation relative to the Girard House property between the brothers George and James Edwards, which may result in the retirement of the present proprietors of the Girard House to Nashville, where they propose opening a new hotel.

The killing of Jas. M. Davidson, the "Irish Orator" of Tennessee, by James McCarty, has been noticed. The Nashville Union says:—"He was regarded as one of the most eloquent men in the South. He was an Irishman by birth, but has been for many years a citizen of the United States. He was on the Scott electoral ticket in 1852, and up to 1856 was an enthusiastic Whig. Since that time he has been an advocate of democratic principles."

The Commissioner's Court of St. Mary's county, Md., acting upon a memorial numerously signed by citizens of St. Mary's co., have appointed bailiffs in each election district, whose duty it shall be to patrol their districts, and to vigilantly watch all negro meetings and disperse the same, and to arrest and bring to justice all abolitionists and other persons who may be found violating the laws of that State on the subject of slavery.

We announced a few days ago the death of Gov. Willard, of Indiana. The deceased, it will be remembered, was the brother-in-law of Cook, one of the followers of John Brown, and who, with his fanatical leader, was executed at Charlestown, Va. The Richmond Dispatch, in some appropriate remarks touching the brilliant career of Gov. Willard, feelingly refers to what may have hastened him to his grave.

The activity of the African slave trade is accounted for by the fact that American enterprise is enlisted in it to a great extent, and that some American custom-house officers, probably wink at the fitting out of slavers from our northern ports. The allegation of the master of a slaver recently captured that he gave a thousand dollars to a subordinate of the New York custom-house to clear him requires investigation.

The editor of the Register, published at Middletown, Frederick county, Md., has received from Mr. Henry K. Young a stalk of native cotton, grown on the farm of his father, near that place, containing several bolls, well matured. The frost somewhat delayed its growth, or it would, it is believed, rank with that raised at the extreme South. Mr. Young has a stalk containing twenty-one bolls.

In Philadelphia, on Tuesday morning, a woman named Anna McCannan, 45 years old was found dead on the floor of her house, and was so covered with blood as to lead to the belief that she had been murdered. An examination disclosed the fact that a cancerous sore on her left wrist had eaten its way into her brain, and that she had died of death.

Mr. A. Van Beets, a native of Holland, the greatest marine painter in the world died on the evening of the 9th inst., at St. Luke's Hospital, Fifty-fourth street, New York. His works were world renowned, having more reputation in Paris than America, and his marine views are prized above all others.

It is supposed that the missing steamer J. L. Stephens, which sailed from San Francisco for Panama on the 11th of September, to connect with the Northern Light, but failed to do so, has been disabled only, and was obliged to work her way slowly into port, with but one engine—nevertheless there is much anxiety about her safety.

The citizens of Brownsville, Texas, recently presented Second Lieut. L. L. Langdon, of the first regiment United States artillery, with a handsome silver tea service, as a token of their gratitude for his valuable services in defending their lives and property against the attacks of the Mexican bandits during last winter.

St. Louis is a great place for law and for damage suits. A man's wife lately fell from a porch and injured herself. Her husband immediately instituted legal proceedings against their landlord for damages to the amount of \$5,000, because he failed to have the porch made strong enough to bear 110 pounds weight.

If the reporters are to be credited, the Prince of Wales must be the best pleased young gentleman on this continent. Each successive incident of his trip in the United States affords him "the highest pleasure," and the last place visited is always, according to these local authorities, that in which he has been best received.

A gentleman named Francis Tate, residing near Winston, N. C., came to his death last week by choking. While eating his dinner, a large piece of beef lodged in his throat and could not be extricated until life was extinct.

The Goldsboro' (N. C.) Tribune learns that the banks of South Carolina and Georgia refuse to purchase Northern exchange which arrives at maturity after the presidential election.

Our New Orleans dates contain a list of thirty-two sugar houses and purgeries blown down on the Lafourche and Bayou Black and at Terrebonne and Little Caillon. This only a part of the loss sustained in this way.

The Ohio Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church has taken another step forward. It has outlawed tobacco and tobacco users.

A effort will no doubt be made, at the coming session of Congress to add to our navy a number of steam vessels of war, of light draft and heavy armament.

The Richmond Whig says:—"Friday morning, between two and three o'clock, the fine residence of Mr. Wm. S. Berry, near the Virginia Church, was considerably damaged by fire and water, and a servant woman, through whose unfortunate carelessness, it is presumed the mischief was occasioned, perished by suffocation. She occupied one of the garret rooms, and at two o'clock, aroused the family by the thrilling cry that the house was on fire. The flames had obtained considerable headway, and in a short time, the garret was filled with smoke. As the woman had not descended the stairway, Mr. Berry and his two sons called to her to come down.—She did not respond and they attempted to enter the garret to rescue her, but were driven back by the flames and smoke.—Mr. Berry's hair and whiskers were badly singed while he was thus engaged. The fire brigade soon arrived, and while they were extinguishing the flames the pipemen found the dead body of the woman at the landing of the garret stairway. Upon the removal of the body, it was ascertained that she had died from suffocation, as there were no burns upon her person."

Charlestown, Va., has now a population of 1,465, or 59 less than in 1850.

POLITICAL.

The Republicans of New York have their central headquarters directly opposite the New York Hotel, chiefly patronized by Southern travellers, and not a little antagonism, and one or two positive collisions, have occurred between the adverse parties gathered at the hotel and the headquarters. Second, the New York York Post, whose Republican sympathies have probably induced it to give an exaggerated coloring to the incident narrated, there has been a fraternization between the two, and the houses of Capitol and Montague are henceforth to be at peace.

Hon. John J. Crittenden, it is said, is about to visit New York city and State, on a political mission. He has become alarmed by the excited condition of the public mind, and wishes to bear testimony to the citizens of the Northern States, that it is a dangerous experiment they are making upon the forbearance of the South, by pressing the "irrepressible conflict" to the issue of the ballot box.

It is charged by the Douglas men, that the friends of Mr. Breckinridge staid away from the polls at the recent election in Indiana; and by the friends of Mr. Breckinridge, that the Douglas men staid away from the election in Pennsylvania. It is admitted by both, that Democratic dissension and jealousy gave the Republicans an easy victory.

The Indianapolis Sentinel of Monday contains the following announcement:—"At the urgent request of the friends of Judge Douglas in the South, we understand an arrangement has been made by which Hon. A. H. Stephens, of Ga., fills the appointments of the former in the North, and Judge Douglas goes South."

The Louisville Journal says:—"White, Harrison, Clay, Taylor, and Scott, were all Southerners, yet the Democratic party branded them all as traitors to the land of their birth. Van Buren, Cass, Pierce, and Buchanan are all Northern men, yet all better guardians of Southern rights than these illustrious children of the South itself."

The Frederickburg Herald says:—"A Breckinridge was met in the streets, the other day, with documents in hand; the one in the right hand going to prove John Bell an Abolitionist, and the one in the left hand going to establish the fact that he was a Disunionist, on account of the abolition sentiment at the North. He can't be both!"

It seems certain that the next Congress will be decidedly anti-Republican. The gains of members in the States of Ohio and Pennsylvania, will be followed by more in New York. As the Democrats will retain the Senate for some years, it is evident that an anti-Republican influence may be maintained for some time to come.

The town of Lekroy, in Bradford county, Pa., at the late election, gave Curtin 200, and Foster 2 votes. In 1856, Buchanan had one vote, and Fillmore one vote. Understanding that in the rest of the State the Bell men and the Democrats had united, these two voters "fused," and went for Foster.

A dispatch published a few days ago, announced that the Douglas candidate was elected mayor of Savannah, Ga., on Monday last. It now appears there was no such candidate in the field. The Citizens', or Reform ticket, composed of men of all parties, was the successful one for mayor.

The Pennsylvania journals, without distinction of party, admit that the result of the recent election held in that State, was mainly determined by politico-economical considerations growing out of the tariff policy to be pursued by the Federal Government.

The Convention of Democrats of Nottingham and Amelia counties, Va., met on the 10th inst., and nominated, unanimously, T. H. Campbell, of Nottingham, for the House of Delegates, and A. D. Dickinson, of Prince Edward, as Senator for the Ninth Senatorial District.

Henry W. Thomas, esq., of Fairfax, will address the citizens of Hillsborough, in advocacy of the Union party, on Saturday, the 20th of this month. He will, also, address the Central Union Club in Leesburg, on Tuesday night, 16th inst.

Col. L. Chambliss addressed the Douglas Democracy in Fredericksburg, on Thursday evening. He was enthusiastically applauded at various stages in his delivery, and a vote of thanks on the part of the Douglas Club was unanimously tendered.

John C. Breckinridge voted for Stephen A. Douglas in the Cincinnati Convention, in opposition to James Buchanan. Breckinridge was a delegate to that Convention from the State of Kentucky.

The Richmond Whig says:—"Nothing can be more certain than that Richmond and Chesterfield alone will give the 'Little Giant' between twelve and fifteen hundred votes, if not more."

The Central Union Club of Leesburg, was addressed by J. Edwin Young, esq., on Tuesday evening last, in an earnest, eloquent, and argumentative speech, which was frequently cheered during its delivery.

Col. Claybrook is the Democratic candidate for State Senate in the Westmoreland District. We hope the Whigs may roll up a fine majority for the gallant Critcher.

The election in Mississippi, last week, was only for local officers, but according to the Jackson Mississippiian, the returns indicate a Breckinridge majority of about 20,000.

Robert E. Scott, esq., of Fauquier, will address the Central Union Club in Leesburg on Friday night next, 20th instant, at 7 o'clock.

Somebody said that Humphrey Marshall would make a safe pilot. "Yes," says the Louisville Journal, "Pamphous Pilot."

A MISPLACED ARGUMENT.—It is as well to be sure of the character of one's audience. Mr. Yancey forgot this when he spoke at Knoxville, Tenn., a week or two ago, as appears from Rev. Mr. Brownlow's report of what the orator then said:—"Yancey stated that the white women at the North—staid in their beautiful and comfortable homes, and performed all other menial services; while at the South, where we were more elevated, we make negroes perform these degrading duties! This was a most unfortunate hit for this latitude. It might do in South Alabama, or the wealthy portion of the cotton States. But every true man here was speaking to did not own a negro: while the wives and daughters of nine-tenths of all who heard him, wash, cook and milk cows, without ever suspecting that they were performing menial services! Even our enterprising townsmen, Luckey and Banks, who drove their carriages out to the depot, and again to the speaking, never supposed they were less elevated than those who were riding in their carriages. And verily, if this Southern party desire no votes from that class who black their own boots, and drive their own carriages and wagons, their share in East Tennessee will be small."

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VIRGINIA NEWS.

SYNOD OF VIRGINIA.—We take from our Lynchburg Exchange the following summary of the third day's proceedings of the Old School Presbyterian Synod, in session in that city:

A motion was made that all honorary titles be struck out from the minutes, which gave rise to an amusing and edifying debate, participated in Messrs. McFarland, Pryor and Junkin.

Rev. W. E. Schenck, D. D., of Philadelphia, in accordance with an invitation, addressed the Synod with reference to the interests of the Board of Publication. The Board is furnishing a religious literature to the country upon the cheapest terms. Hymn books have been published, and sold at a saving to the church of \$200,000, and so with other standard works. The board, in discounts upon works furnished to Ministers and Theological Students, was saving to them \$20,000 annually.

There were now throughout the country 202 colporteurs actively at work. The Board is sending colporteurs to California, Oregon and Washington Territory at a large expense to the Board, which they feel assured will be met with liberality. Colporteurs had also been sent to Father's Chiniquy colony, who had not with great success. In Virginia during last year there were 22 colporteurs, who have distributed 7,000 volumes by sale, and many by gift, and visited hundreds of families.—He called the attention of Synod to a hindrance lately met with from a law of the State passed by the Legislature of Virginia. The Board sent to Virginia only men recommended by the Presbyteries of Virginia.

Rev. Dr. White then offered the following resolutions:

1st. Resolved, That we reaffirm the confidence we have ever felt in the wisdom and efficiency of the plans of the Board of Publication. 2nd. Resolved, That we will use all proper means to remove any obstructions which may now exist to the successful prosecution of the work of colportage, and earnestly recommend to all the Presbyteries under our care to prosecute this work in connection with the Board with more zeal and energy.

The resolutions were adopted.

Rev. Peyton Harrison moved the appointment of a Committee who shall apply to the next Legislature to have the legal restrictions to the circulation of our books and other good books removed.

The resolution was adopted, and with the resolution of Dr. White was referred to a Committee.

In the afternoon, the resolution proposing to strike out all honorary titles from the minutes, was laid on the table.

The subject of evangelized labor was taken up, and discussed until the hour of adjournment, after which Rev. Dr. Armstrong delivered the Synodical sermon.

DISAGREEMENT, BEDFORD.—On Monday night after retiring, we were aroused by feeling something move in our bed, apparently between the sheet and the ticking. Thinking it to be a mouse we arose, lighted a candle and commenced examining around the bed, and much to our surprise, horror and disgust, we perceived a hooded adder glide from the bedding and disappear mysteriously. On Tuesday afternoon, while sitting in our sanctum, we heard the venomous reptile, in a waste paper box, and with some rotting and great danger we succeeded in rousting him from his quarters and quickly despatched him. His snakeship measured a foot 8 inches in length, and 1 1/2 inches in diameter, and had been bitten, death would have ensued in a few hours.—Tippahawnee, Southerner.

REFUSING TO TELL HIS AGE.—The editor of the Clarke county Journal, (Mr. Alex. Parkins) appeared last week before the Federal District Court at Staunton, Judge Breckinridge presiding, to answer a presentment for refusing answer questions propounded to him by the Marshal, under the Census act; and made an elaborate speech in his own behalf, denouncing the law as tyrannical and unconstitutional. The only question which he refused to answer, however, was as to his age. Judge Breckinridge reserved his decision till the next term, and in the mean time the constitutionality of the law will be decided by the Circuit Court of the United States at Richmond.

Three negro men, were convicted at the county court of Lunenburg, held last week, of an attempt to poison the family of Mr. Spencer, and sentenced to be hung on Friday, the 9th of November next. The effort to kill was arranged by placing a strong admixture of some poisonous herb or plant, into a basin of milk. The peculiar odor of the poison proved to be so strong, that the suspicious of those for whom it was intended, were aroused before the milk was drunk, and to this circumstance are they doubtless indebted to the preservation of their lives.

About four years since, a man, who signed his name on the register of the Exchange Hotel, in Richmond, as C. C. Rowland, a New York colored man, called at Sutherland & Bro's. livery stable, and hired a top buggy and pair of horses, stating that he desired to go a little way in the country, and that he had left his baggage at the hotel till his return. He went off with the team, and from that time to this has not been heard of.

At the Circuit Court for Spotsylvania, last week, T. B. Leonard and Seth Montgomery, both charged with unlawful shooting, were tried and found guilty. The former was sentenced to two years and six months imprisonment in the penitentiary, and the latter twelve months. A motion for a new trial was made in Leonard's case, but the Judge declined to grant it, though he will unite in a petition for his pardon.

The fall meeting over the Asland course will commence to-morrow, and from present indications the sport will be very fine. Besides a number of sweepstakes, which have filled well, and the usual variety of purses, the great match between the famous Red Eye mare Leisure, and the Revenue horse Exchange, for \$5,000, is causing speculation among the racing men.

On Sunday night week, as the steamship Remo was steaming down from Richmond, and when within about 25 miles of City Point, John Battle, a seaman, well known in Petersburg, fell overboard, and was drowned.

Up to Tuesday evening last, five hundred students had obtained from the Chairman of the Faculty permission to matriculate at the University of Virginia. This is a larger number than at a corresponding period of last session.

Hon. Roger A. Pryor, has consented to address the two Literary Societies of Hampden Sidney College, at the next Annual Commencement. Mr. Pryor is an Abolitionist of Hampden Sidney.

At a public sale, on Monday last, a tract of some forty acres of land, located near the Lutheran Church, in Madison county, Va., sold for the enormous price of \$120 25 per acre.

The Banks of Danville, Va., with a large capital, have suspended discounts, and determined to await future developments.

Ex-Governor Wise addressed a large gathering of the people of Northampton co., Va., on Monday.

The Nausenau agricultural fair is to be held near Suffolk, Va., on the 24th, 25th and 26th of the month.

The prospects for a heavy crop of tobacco are very good in the districts of Virginia where it is most grown.

Institute Hall, at Norfolk, Va., has been sold for \$3,750, to a German congregation, who will make a church of it.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

The steamer Rina, from Havre on the 20th ult., has arrived. Her advice has been anticipated by the arrival of the Africa off Cape Race, but her mails contain some additional items of interest. Garibaldi had consented to a deputation of Venetians publishing a journal in Naples to excite the people of Venetia to a general rising. He told them that the present war was the only national one which could give them a country. Our battles are so many marches in our progress to the Alps, on the summit of which alone we will stop. He authorized them to act as an association for the purpose of raising subsidies for all kinds of insurrectional and war-making purposes. The King's soldiers of the French Consul under a pretence that there was a conspiracy between him and Garibaldi. He was absent at the time. A formal order has been given to the Piedmontese commanders to avoid a conflict with the French, and even the discussions of any point whatever with the French commanders. It is said that Farini is to retire from the Sardinian Cabinet as a compromise between Garibaldi and Count Cavour's administration. The Commander of the Fort of Baia, near Naples, still resists, and threatens to blow up the fortress rather than surrender to Garibaldi. Farini accompanies the King to Florence and Bologna. The Sicilian deputation is expected to pay the homage to the King. The remainder